

## 6.1



## Slope Fields and Euler's Method

## Differential Equations

**DEFINITION Differential Equation**

An equation involving a derivative is called a **differential equation**. The **order of a differential equation** is the order of the highest derivative involved in the equation.

**EXAMPLE 1 Solving a Differential Equation**

Find all functions  $y$  that satisfy  $dy/dx = \sec^2 x + 2x + 5$ .

**EXAMPLE 2 Solving an Initial Value Problem**

Find the particular solution to the equation  $dy/dx = e^x - 6x^2$  whose graph passes through the point  $(1, 0)$ .

**EXAMPLE 3 Handling Discontinuity in an Initial Value Problem**

Find the particular solution to the equation  $dy/dx = 2x - \sec^2 x$  whose graph passes through the point  $(0, 3)$ .

**EXAMPLE 4 Using the Fundamental Theorem to Solve an Initial Value Problem**

Find the solution to the differential equation  $f'(x) = e^{-x^2}$  for which  $f(7) = 3$ .

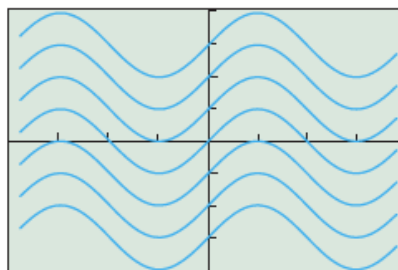
**EXAMPLE 5 Graphing a General Solution**

Graph the family of functions that solve the differential equation  $dy/dx = \cos x$ .

**SOLUTION**

Any function of the form  $y = \sin x + C$  solves the differential equation. We cannot graph them all, but we can graph enough of them to see what a family of solutions would look like. The command  $\{-3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3\} \rightarrow L_1$  stores seven values of  $C$  in the list  $L_1$ . Figure 6.1 shows the result of graphing the function  $Y_1 = \sin(x) + L_1$ .

Figure 6.1: Graph of the family of solutions  $y = \sin x + C$  for  $C \in \{-3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3\}$ .



$[-2\pi, 2\pi]$  by  $[-4, 4]$

### EXPLORATION 1 Seeing the Slopes

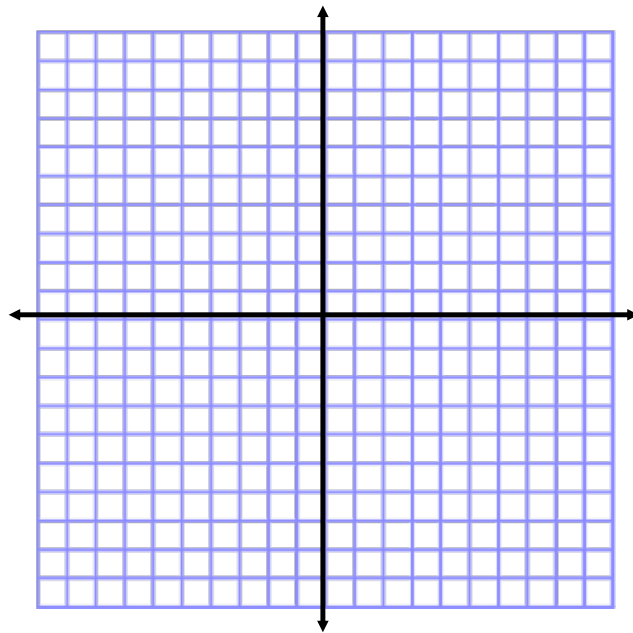
Figure 6.1 shows the general solution to the exact differential equation  $dy/dx = \cos x$ .

1. Since  $\cos x = 0$  at odd multiples of  $\pi/2$ , we should “see” that  $dy/dx = 0$  at the odd multiples of  $\pi/2$  in Figure 6.1. Is that true? How can you tell?
2. Algebraically, the  $y$ -coordinate does not affect the value of  $dy/dx = \cos x$ . Why not?
3. Does the graph show that the  $y$ -coordinate does not affect the value of  $dy/dx$ ? How can you tell?
4. According to the differential equation  $dy/dx = \cos x$ , what should be the slope of the solution curves when  $x = 0$ ? Can you see this in the graph?
5. According to the differential equation  $dy/dx = \cos x$ , what should be the slope of the solution curves when  $x = \pi$ ? Can you see this in the graph?
6. Since  $\cos x$  is an even function, the slope at any point should be the same as the slope at its reflection across the  $y$ -axis. Is this true? How can you tell?

## Slope Fields

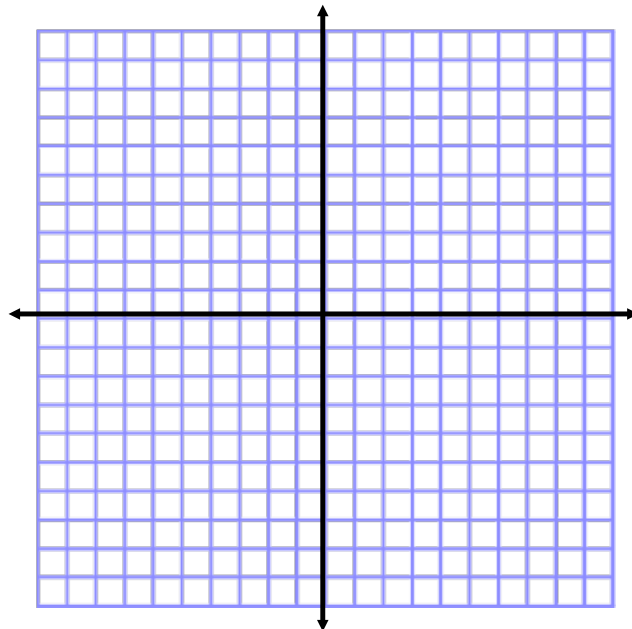
### EXAMPLE 6 Constructing a Slope Field

Construct a slope field for the differential equation  $dy/dx = \cos x$ .



**EXAMPLE 7** Constructing a Slope Field for a Nonexact Differential Equation

Use a calculator to construct a slope field for the differential equation  $dy/dx = x + y$  and sketch a graph of the particular solution that passes through the point  $(2, 0)$ .





**EXAMPLE 8 Matching Slope Fields with Differential Equations**

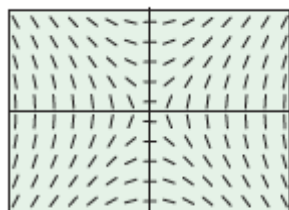
Use slope analysis to match each of the following differential equations with one of the slope fields (a) through (d). (Do not use your graphing calculator.)

1.  $\frac{dy}{dx} = x - y$

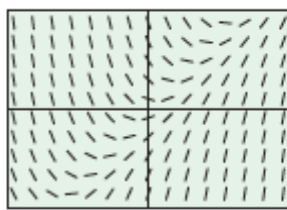
2.  $\frac{dy}{dx} = xy$

3.  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{x}{y}$

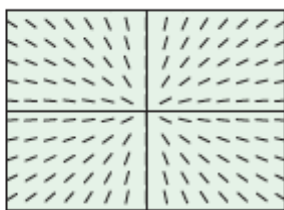
4.  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y}{x}$



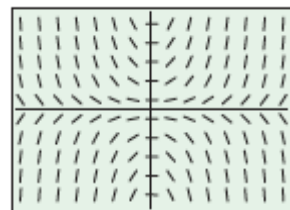
(a)



(b)



(c)



(d)